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Allen-Scott Report**New Probe of Foreign Lobbyists
Quickly Hits Significant Pay Dirt**

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's investigation of foreign government lobbyists is still in the preparatory stage, but already it has uncovered highly significant pay dirt.

A preliminary staff survey has disclosed that six countries alone have 122 lobbyists — nearly one-third of all the registered "non-diplomatic agents."

As of the first of this month, 411 lobbyists representing 108 nations were registered with the Justice Department. Most of these lobbyists are U. S. citizens in the employ of these foreign countries.

Mr. Allen. High on the list of the group of six big lobby nations are Russia and China.

Russia has 28 registered lobbyists, and China 22, of which at least four represent the Communist regime of dictator Castro, and the other 18 exile and refugee elements.

THE FOLLOWS OTHER NATIONS are Japan with 22 lobbyists; Dominican Republic 20, including three exile groups; France 20; West Germany 19.

Lobbying operations of these six countries will figure prominently in the Foreign Relations Committee's probe. Detailed reports on them should be being compiled by the committee staff which has been charged for this purpose.

Walter Pincus, former Washington Post writer, is directing these studies.

Sen. Wm. Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman, chairperson holding public hearings in the fall after Congress adjourns.

Nations with 11 or more registered "non-diplomatic agents" include: Israel 16; Austria 15; Iran 11; Netherlands 11; Italy 10; Nicaragua 10, including four exile groups; Switzerland 10; Venezuela 10; Yugoslavia 10, including two exile groups.

OTHER COUNTRIES REPRESENTED by multiple lobbyists are: Nationalist China 5; Red China 5; Poland 9; Hungary 7, including one exile group; Brazil 6; South Korea 5.

While study mentioned in the Senate discussion of this investigation, one of the targets is the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sen. Fulbright has long been a vocal critic of the CIA's influence on the foreign policy of the U. S. — a number of them July 1964 and 1965.

Sen. Fulbright and the Department and Fulbright have long wanted to probe these operations.

Last February, with State Department backing, Fulbright sought to initiate such an investigation. A major purpose was to block these foreign lobbyists from affecting legislation, but the Foreign Relations Committee balked, and the move was shelved.

HOWEVER, FULBRIGHT GOT the chance to revive it when a swarm of foreign lobbyists recently rewrote the administration's sugar bill in the House. These backstage operations aroused a furor in the Senate, when Fulbright restored the original measure.

Fulbright made the most of this opportunity. The Senate voted a foreign lobbyist probe, and gave him \$25,000 to conduct it.

Most of the probe will involve organizations of "non-diplomatic agents" concentrated on establishing sound congressional ties. Various other groups also maintain these connections.

One group reported by Fulbright last CIA activities, known as a group in the United States, composed of U. S. citizens in the U. S.

Another important organization is the Assembly of European Nations, consisting of 100 Communists seeking the liberation of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania. This group has numerous strong supporters in and out of Congress.

ON EARLY EVIDENCE of Secretary Rusk, the State Department is cooperating fully with the Senate investigators.

Illustrative of the information turned over to them concerning the activities of Michel Struense, a Belgian national registered as lobbyist for Katanga's President Moise Tshombe, who was then running with both the central Congolese government and the United Nations.

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